

April 1998

# GLOBE

*Serving the military and civilian community of the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and the Presidio of Monterey*

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*Exercise combines soldiers'  
language training and warfighting skills*

# Presidio Portrait

of

Dr. John Lett Jr.

Acting Dean, Directorate of Evaluation and Standardization  
Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey

Dr. John Lett Jr., is the acting dean, Directorate of Evaluation and Standardization, Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, Presidio of Monterey, a position he has held since January 1997.

He is responsible for the overall management and mission accomplishment of a four-division directorate comprised of the Program Evaluation, Research and Analysis, Test Development, and Test Administration divisions. The directorate is responsible for developing and administering a worldwide test and evaluation system as well as conducting and coordinating applied research on language learning issues and managing the Institute's technology transfer program. As the Institute's independent quality assessment unit, the directorate reports directly to the assistant commandant.

According to Lett, "Both DLIFLC and the Defense Foreign Language Program as a whole bear an awesome responsibility for national security. The ES mission, broadly stated, is to obtain, process, and provide information to the commandant and other senior managers to help inform the policy decisions that ensure the great-

est possible success in meeting that responsibility."

Lett also continues as director of the Research and Analysis Division, a position he assumed in 1987 after serving as an educational researcher at DLIFLC from 1984 to 1986. More than three dozen publications have emerged from projects completed under his direction at DLIFLC, ranging from the landmark Language Skill Change Study begun in 1986 to the more recent reports on immersion training and cross-training.

Lett earned his bachelor's degree in Spanish and French in 1964 from Appalachian State Teachers College (now ASU) in North Carolina. He earned his doctorate in 1976 from Ohio State University with a major in foreign language education and minors in both research and statistics and curriculum and foundations. Before coming to DLIFLC, he served as assistant professor of Spanish and counselor in Teacher Education at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; graduate fellow and teaching associate in foreign language education at Ohio State University; and high school



**Dr. John Lett Jr.**

teacher, Gaston County Schools, Gastonia, N.C.

Lett has been engaged in local, regional, and national levels of professional service throughout his career, and currently he serves as a reviewer and editorial board member for the *Modern Language Journal*. He has also served on research-related awards committees for the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages and has served as vice chair, chair, and immediate past chair of the ACTFL Special Interest Group on Research.

Lett is a native of Charleston, S.C., and currently resides in Prunedale.



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## GLOBE

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### **About the cover:**

Language students translated documents and audio tapes from foreign languages to English during Operation Overload, a language training exercise held on former Fort Ord property at the Military Operations in Urban Terrain site Feb. 28. Training featured language soldiers supporting a simulated infantry brigade in the fictional city of Bataar, in the fictional country of Krasnovia. For more on the training, see story and photos, page 10. (Photo by Bob Britton)

## Commander's Notes

### ***Observance offers opportunity to reflect on women's history***

Congratulations to Federal Women's Program Committee members for a fine job organizing the 1998 observance of Women's History Month at the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and Presidio of Monterey.

This year's theme, "Living the Legacy of Women's Rights," was especially appropriate, I thought, because it's very important to reflect upon the role of women in the past to recognize the progress made in women's rights.

Women of every race, social status and ethnic background have been in the forefront of progressive social movements throughout our nation's history. Women took part in the fight against slavery, supported labor and civil rights movements, championed the right to vote and struggled for equal employment opportunities.

As we approach the 21st century, we find women in growing numbers serving our country in the military services and in federal and other governmental jobs. From my years of Army experience, I know our military services and our federal workplace are more keenly competitive and more sharply focused on equal opportunity goals than ever before, thanks to the increased participation of women.

These changes for the better are very much in evidence at our Institute, where military and civilian women contribute greatly to our ongoing success. An assessment of how women have fared here in recent years would have to include the following points.

- Across the installation, women are represented in every type of civilian job.
- Women comprise about 50 percent of our civilian workforce.
- Deans of three of our Institute's seven language schools are women.
- About 35 percent of all service members assigned here are women.
- In two companies of the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, women comprise half the unit strength.

I think recent and upcoming changes of command at DLIFLC also tell us something about the new realities of military service and the federal workplace.

Within the past year we witnessed the retirement of a



**Col. Daniel Devlin**  
**Commandant of DLIFLC,**  
**Commander of DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey**

colonel, a woman, who served as garrison commander and, at the time of her retirement, as chief of base realignment and closure and environmental. The new garrison commander is a man. Also within the past year we witnessed the retirement of an installation sergeant major, a man. The command sergeant major who succeeded him is a woman.

Of the seven companies in the 229th MI Battalion, two are currently commanded by women. With changes of command that will occur in coming months, we expect an approximate reversal of that 2:5 ratio.

When women in key positions are replaced by men, and men in key positions are just as readily replaced by women, it's apparent that the selections are based on nominees' qualifications and not on their gender. Best qualified describes the reason for selection at the Institute and on the installation. I personally salute all civilians and military women who are providing great service to our country.





## New Mexico congressman addresses graduating class

Story and photo by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen

***"In the year of our Lord, 1314, patriots of Scotland, starving and outnumbered, charged the fields of Bannockburn. They fought like warrior poets, they fought like Scotsmen, and won their freedom."***

"On March 12, in the year of our Lord, 1998, patriots of the Defense Language Institute, challenged and pushed to high academic limits, charged through 63 weeks of intense Arabic language learning. They studied like warrior poets, they were motivated, and earned their graduation."

The Honorable Bill Redmond, a U.S. Representative from the 3rd Congressional District of New Mexico, used this analogy from the movie "Braveheart" as a comparison to the graduating Arabic class he was addressing – a class of 40 students which included his daughter, Army Pfc. Bethany Redmond, also a faculty award winner. The class, 01AD00297 from Middle East School II, graduated March 12 at the Presidio of Monterey Theater. Additionally, the class included Provost's award and Martin J. Kellog award recipient – Army Pfc. Rebecca Gann.

Redmond talked of several points from the movie and how they could intertwine with the graduating class. "My wish is for each and every one of you graduating students to have a braveheart and be a braveheart in your job field," he said. "Specifically, be ready and prepared if the necessity arises and you are called upon by your country to use your job specialty to protect our freedom."



**The Honorable Bill Redmond, a U.S. Representative from the 3rd Congressional District of New Mexico; his daughter, Army Pfc. Bethany Redmond; his son, Jordan; and wife, Shirley Raye, pose together after the graduation of Pfc. Redmond's Arabic class. Redmond was guest speaker for his daughter's graduation ceremony.**

"This is a very special day for you folks, and years from now, when you look back and reminisce on this day, not only will you remember that a congressman was your guest speaker, but that he was also one of your peer's and friend's parents," said Col. Daniel Devlin, commandant of DLIFLC and commander of DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey. "One thing I want you students to remember though, is that he came here first as a parent, just like all of your parents who are here today."

Obviously proud of his daughter, Redmond also had high praise for DLI. "The Institute is a hidden treasure for not only the Army and military but for the nation as well," he said. "As for Bethany, I don't know if I can add anything more to show my fatherly pride for her hard work and achievement. She is pursuing a career as an Army linguist and doing what she wants to do. She has always spoken highly of DLI and the quality of all aspects of language learning here. This is definitely the language capital of the world."

Also on hand for the graduation were Pfc. Redmond's mother, Shirley Raye, and brother, Jordan. "I'm also very proud of my daughter, and being an Army brat, it is nice to see her carrying on in the family tradition so to speak," Mrs. Redmond said.

"I was really happy my dad could be here today to speak to my classmates and me," said Pfc. Bethany Redmond. "As most other kids do, I've always looked up to my parents and have wanted to make them proud of me, because I've always been proud of them. I thought my dad did a very good job with his speech, and that it was motivating and inspiring."

Another of Redmond's classmates, Navy Petty Officer 1st Class Mark Ekendiz, a student assigned to the Naval Security Group Detachment, agreed with her. "We were very lucky to have such a motivating guest speaker here today in Congressman Redmond," he mentioned. "His speech was uplifting and motivating. Actually, we had two very good speakers in both the Congressman and Colonel Devlin."

In addition to the graduation ceremony, the congressman also sat down to an office call with Devlin and was given a command briefing by Associate Provost Lt. Col. Roderic Gale. Just prior to the graduation ceremony, Devlin gave Redmond a windshield tour of the POM. After an informal gathering following the graduation, he took a tour of his daughter's barracks, Bravo Company. This was hosted by Lt. Col. Jason Ploen, commander, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion.

Redmond was elected to Congress May 13, 1997, in a special election that gained national attention. He was sworn into office May 20 and serves on three standing committees: National Security, Banking and Financial, and Veterans' Affairs.



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*Each week, hundreds of linguists receive quality instruction from Institute faculty without ever having to leave their home stations through use of*

# Video TeleTraining

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**By Maj. Wesley Andrues**  
**Chief, Plans Division**  
**Operations, Plans and Programs**  
**Directorate**

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**I**n the early 1960s, science took a bold step forward in telephone technology by introducing the first commercial video phone. World's fairs and other futuristic forums showcased this new development, and suggested that one day we would all not only hear, but see the person on the other end of the connection. However, these new video phones proved to be costly and cumbersome. Available in only a few large cities, they required expensive, specialized hardware, and the first three minutes of a video call could cost more than \$25.

Today, thanks to faster digital processing and leaner video signals, the video phone is no longer a slice of science fiction, but is a burgeoning business the world over. Commonly known as "videoconferencing," it is attracting a large and eager following, with business, academia, health sciences, and government jumping into the mix with increasing numbers. In the United States alone, videoconferencing is a \$3 billion a year industry, and corporate giants like Microsoft, Sprint, Intel, and AT&T are scrambling to shape the market. They hope to demonstrate that two-way video is the next best thing to being there, and that geography need not always be bridged with a plane ticket.

The Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center has long been ac-

quainted with the benefits of distance learning, especially where video is concerned. In 1990, the Institute began a concentrated effort to provide Video TeleTraining to linguists around the globe. Now, with 21 sites and 50,000 hours of broadcast time under its belt, DLIFLC is among the Army's largest users of VTT and is considered to be a pioneer in the widespread use of the medium. Each week, hundreds of linguists receive quality instruction from Institute faculty without ever having to leave their home stations.

While VTT systems offer some advantages over traditional classroom instruction, the expense of such equipment often discourages smaller linguist units from participating in VTT. These linguistic "have nots" must often rely on local contractors and occasional mobile training

teams to keep their personnel trained. However, with new technological developments unfolding daily, VTT is becoming more accessible, more portable, and more affordable. An early indicator of this technological boon is that the video phone, so costly and exclusive years ago, will soon become standard equipment on many newly-manufactured personal computers.

Taking a cue from industry trends, the Institute is now embarking on an effort to equip a selected number of Command Language Programs with the tools they need to access DLIFLC teachers regardless of distance. This new desktop VTT program is made possible by funding from the Director of Central Intelligence Foreign Language Committee. By funding the desktop program, the Foreign Language Center hopes to introduce VTT to a broad student populace and acquaint the language community with the special properties of desktop VTT.

The desktop program began to take shape in 1997 when the chief of the VTT branch, located in the Institute's Operations, Plans, and Programs Directorate, took notice of the increasing popularity of small VTT systems. Conducting a number of connectivity experiments on loaned equipment, he was able to make stable, sustained connections as far away as Jamaica and Europe. His confidence in the technology grew, and he drafted a proposal to purchase and distribute a block of desktop systems, which met with quick approval from the FLC. With a number of systems now on hand, the

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**Now, with 21 sites and 50,000 hours of broadcast time under its belt, DLIFLC is among the Army's largest users of VTT and is considered to be a pioneer in the widespread use of the medium.**

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**Training technician Petr Pospisil tests a desktop Video TeleTraining system from a DLIFLC studio.** (Photo by Jim Villarreal)

plan is to disperse them among some of the 250 registered CLPs around the world and begin formalized instructional programs through the desktop computers.

Each desktop VTT system is little more than a Pentium computer with an on-board camera and an advanced video capture card. This card converts what the camera sees into digital information and sends it speeding along to the receiving party. All the while, the computer on the far end performs the identical function, and the result is a surprisingly clear, seamless interchange between the callers. Input devices like video and audio cassette players and document cameras enable a variety of media to be incorporated, avoiding the monotonous "talking head" syndrome.

While desktop VTT uses the same copper lines that connect household telephones, it receives a boost from a digital switch known as Integrated Services Digital Network. In order for the connection to work, both parties must have ISDN in-

stalled by their local telephone company. A typical ISDN call is two to five times more expensive than traditional telephones rates, but its capacity to carry large amounts of information has placed the service in great demand. More and more, people at home and in the office use ISDN to access the Internet and divide the workload of communications instruments such as telephones and fax machines. While other emerging protocols, such as Digital Subscriber Line, are promising to speed connections even more, ISDN, because of its history and reliability, remains the foremost choice for DLIFLC's desktop program.

The desktop VTT initiative has grown significantly since its experimental beginnings. There are presently 16 systems in the field, with several more in the process of shipment. The flexibility of the systems can be seen in the diversity of their deployed locations, which include Germany, the Capital Region and even the Mojave Desert.

Although the desktop VTT program is still relatively new, preliminary word from the field is positive. "It's like having the instructor in the same room," said Army Staff Sgt. Jose Hernandez-Cruz, a Spanish linguist from the 511th Military Intelligence Company at Fort Irwin, Calif. As a recipient of desktop VTT instruction, he said he is pleased with the quality of the connection and enjoys the interaction it offers.

Army Spc. Deborah Carranza, also from the 511th, is likewise sold on the technology. "The teacher can read my expression if I don't understand a certain concept," she said. "There's real communication taking place."

While the desktop systems provide a promising conduit for foreign language training, they may also prove to be of value in language proficiency testing. Preliminary analyses of data collected in recent face-to-face oral proficiency interviews versus those conducted over the desktop suggest that there is strong potential for the interviews to be delivered via VTT. The study found desktop video performed well compared with a variety of distance technologies.

DLIFLC's desktop VTT program represents much more than a simple shipment of computers to small language units. It is hoped this early effort to provide an ever growing technology to the field will not only spark an awareness of its capabilities, but also will foster an increased interest in the benefits it brings. With this new interest may come a change in the approach to the age-old notion of classroom instruction. Just as the early video phone proved, we are entering an era where technology can put us in the same room regardless of distance, and while face-to-face contact may never go out of style, computers will offer options we could once only see in the pages of science fiction.



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# 'Precious jewel' of DLIFLC community

## *Chaplain speaks with 80-year-old Presidio of Monterey employee about her years of contributions*

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**By Army Chaplain (Maj.) Kenneth Sampson  
World Religions Instructor, Directorate of Curriculum and Instruction**

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**“T**he family that has an old person in it possesses a precious jewel.” This East Asian proverb echoes cultural values of respect and honor given to the elderly.

At the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center and Presidio of Monterey, staff member Frances Mason of the Directorate of Information Management, an 80-year-old communications technician, is a “precious jewel” within our community.

Frances is an inspiration. For more than 25 years she’s served as a Department of Defense civil servant. Though officially retired in 1990, she was called back as a “retired annuitant” and continues to energize DLIFLC’s Telecommunications Division.

Recently I interrupted Frances as she worked certifying communications invoices being billed to our post. I wanted to find out the secret to her long life of contribution. What traits and habits does she see as beneficial? What truths can we learn from her life? What frame of mind enables such longevity?

The following points, based on our discussion and the enthusiastic endorsements given by her colleagues, give aspects of Frances’s wisdom.

### **Be honest**

Throughout years of government employment, with changes and drawdowns, through relocations and fluctuations of personnel, Frances seeks a straightforward and truthful life. Backstabbing, bad-mouthing others and insincerity are off limits. Honesty enables her to go to bed and sleep soundly.

In a recent speech, Secretary of the Air Force Sheila Widnall, explained the Air Force’s core value of “integrity first.” “Your personal integrity is sacred — it’s at the root of what you have to offer yourself and what you have to offer the world. It’s your word, it’s your family and it’s the reputation of your community ... all rolled into one essence.” Frances would agree with Secretary Widnall’s words.

### **Practice a healthy lifestyle**

Being raised on one of California’s first rice ranches in Colousa gave Frances an appreciation for the outdoors — hunting, fishing, and dignity of honest work. Majoring in physical education at the University of Southern California instilled in her the benefits of healthy foods, exercise, competitive sports and having a lot of fun. Then, her subsequent employment by Standard and Union Oil in San Francisco infused in her an appreciation of prudent and economical personal and business practices.

A robust, fit lifestyle — so important to our armed forces — equips one for a long life. Whether when choosing selections from salad bars at Combs or Belas dining facilities, working out at the Price Fitness Center, jogging around Soldier Field, or relaxing at Petra Cafe, the Edge or Rec Center, we put into practice the wise counsel Frances suggested.

### **Show appreciation for your heritage**


The admiration Mason has for her past relatives and immediate family is contagious. One of her great grandfathers fought under Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Civil War. Another, from West Virginia, settled disputes between the Hatfields and McCoys. Her son, Grim Paige Mason, after graduating from Oregon State, played five years of professional baseball with the New York Mets. “All had something to contribute,” says Mrs. Mason, “I was fortunate to be able to know them.”

When we send e-mail messages to relatives and friends back home, write a note of thanks to an old coach or music instructor, or phone one of our parents just to let them know how things are going, we show, like Frances, a genuine appreciation for our heritage.

### **Demonstrate care**

DOIM supervisor Pat Kelley sees Frances most importantly as a caring person. Her competence, spunk and drive invigorate the telecommunications division. Her example — helping others with food, treating colleagues as extended family members, willingly sharing of resources, sticking up for the person who readily is overlooked — gives us all something to shoot for.

To paraphrase the words of recently retired Chief of Staff of the Army Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan, our goal must be to serve as best we can; to leave our piece of DLIFLC and the lives we have touched richer for our having been here. Everyone can and does contribute, and contribution equals success.

Though in her 80s, Mason continues to give, she continues to care, she continues to contribute. Whatever our rank or position — whether staff member in the print plant, student in a Tagalog class, Russian instructor or permanent-party cadre member — we can learn and gain inspiration from her example. 



# DLIFLC hosts visit from TRADOC Deputy CG for Initial Entry Training

Story and photo by  
Joseph Morgan

Classroom visits, barracks tours and physical training with service members were among the activities of Lt. Gen. William Bolt, the Training and Doctrine Command's Deputy Commanding General for Initial Entry Training, during a Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center visit Feb. 25-27.

"An important part of my job is to make sure that Army values become a part of every new soldier's training," Bolt told attendees at an orientation briefing soon after he arrived. "Because of the length of time they're here, there are good opportunities for new sol-



Col. Daniel Devlin (right), commandant of DLIFLC and commander of DLIFLC and Presidio of Monterey, speaks with Lt. Gen. William Bolt during his visit to the installation Feb. 25-27. Army Maj. Stephen Tharp (center), associate dean, Asian School II, looks on.

diers to receive that type of training at DLIFLC." Bolt, whose current assignment be-

gan in October 1997, is the first TRADOC deputy commanding general for training since 1990 and also the first general whose mission is to deal specifically with IET.

Out of TRADOC Headquarters at Fort Monroe, Va., Bolt oversees basic combat training, advanced individual training and one-station unit training. He is also responsible for the training of IET unit commanders, drill sergeants and instructors.

Bolt is a native of Cumberland, Md., and has served in the Army since 1962. In previous assignments he served as commanding general of the Army Training Center and Fort Jackson, S.C.; assistant division commander of the 6th Infantry Division, Fort Richardson, Alaska; and chief of staff of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, Ky.



## Faculty Development Division offers Professional Development courses

Course Title	Dates	Times	Location	Participants
<b>FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM</b>				
Pre-ICC (40 hours)	April 6-10	8 a.m.-4 p.m.	Bldg. 635, Room 15	14 (open)
Instructor Certification Course (80 hours)	April 13-24	8 a.m.-4 p.m.	Bldg. 635, Room 15	14 (open)
ICC Practicum (40 hours)	April 27-May 1	8 a.m.-4 p.m.	Bldg. 635, Room 15	14 (open)
Asking Questions in the Classroom	April 20	2:40-4:40 p.m.	Bldg. 634, Room 6	20 (open)
Final Learning Objective Activities (five hours)	April 20-24	3:40-4:40 p.m.	Asian I School	20 (open)
Professional Development Course Recertification (40 hours)	April 20-24	8 a.m.-noon	Bldg. 634, Room 6	14 (open)
<b>TRAINING FOR THE FIELD</b>				
VideoTeleTraining	April 21	2:30-4:30 p.m.	Fort Lewis	8
Command Language Program Managers' Workshop	Mar 30-Apr 3	8 a.m.-4 p.m.	Marshall Center, Germany	20
Command Language Program Managers' Workshop	Apr 27-May 1	8 a.m.-4 p.m.	Weckerling Center	20

Under the English as a Second Language Program, Preparation for the Test of English as a Foreign Language examination and Basic English Proficiency for Professional Development courses are currently in progress. Introduction to Foreign Language Education courses are in progress under the Academic Development Program. For details on any course or for information on registration, contact Steve Koppany at (408) 242-5513 or DSN 878-5513.





**Students pose as rioters yelling at a guard at a simulated military checkpoint during Operation Overload, a language training exercise held at the former Fort Ord Military Operations in Urban Terrain site Feb. 28.**

## Exercise combines language training, warfighting skills

Story and photos by Bob Britton

**S**oldiers ran, searched, patrolled, interpreted, interrogated, guarded and faced realistic combat scenarios with camouflaged faces and field gear on. No, it wasn't extra punishment for Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center students for messing up in classrooms. Instead, this military activity combined soldierly common tasks with language skills during Operation Overload, a language training exercise held at the former Fort Ord Military Operations in Urban Terrain site Feb. 28.

Training featured language soldiers supporting a simulated infantry brigade in the fictional city of Bataar, in the fictional country of Krasnovia. During the LTX, cadre always stressed safety, mentioned Sgt. 1st Class Brian Jaskiewicz, the battalion's S-3 operations sergeant.

"Soldiers from the 229th Military Intelligence Battalion refined their combined language and soldierly skills in a realistic situation," said Jaskiewicz. "Company B planned and coordinated the action at the MOUT site, which featured about 150 soldiers. These consisted of 60 student soldiers going through the realistic training, supported by 55 others as squad leaders, activity monitors, role players, guards and rioters. Participating students came from companies A, D, E, F, and some support soldiers from Headquarters and Headquarters Company Element."

Security guards challenged visitors at the main gate to the MOUT site. Once inside the training area, soldiers entered a mock civilian town with concrete buildings, a town hall, a marketplace, a gas station, vehicles, some tents and stacked discarded tires in another area. Student linguists practiced their Chinese-Mandarin, Korean, Persian-Farsi and Russian listening, reading and speaking skills as they went through the different training lanes.

Gate guards Spc. Donna Powers and Pvt. 2 Kim Eaton, Company B Arabic students, said they volunteered for guard duty because they thought soldiers need to do more language training exercises to prepare them for realistic situations.

The Company B executive officer and first sergeant manned the Tactical Operations Center throughout the day, where they were in constant communication with soldier teams going through different phases of the simulated combat training.

"This is my second time participating in an LTX," said 2nd Lt. Ann Cathcart, Company B executive officer. "Most soldiers like the exercise which gives them good field experience and prepares them for real world missions. All the cadre worked hard to put this LTX together, brief everyone and coordinate with other units. Staff Sergeant Kurt Nelson, a company platoon sergeant, and Sergeant John Dahl, the unit training noncommissioned officer, did most of the coordination with the battalion staff and other units located outside the Presidio of Monterey."

Squads rotated through the separate areas and received critiques afterwards on how they could improve their realistic

knowledge. Training lanes included a G-2 intelligence translation section, a marketplace with civilian casualties from simulated artillery rounds, a simulated refugee interrogation area, a military police checkpoint with rioters and cash for weapons turn ins, and patrolling areas to free a hostage.

Company B Commander Capt. David Barlet, and 1st Sgt. Joseph Paul overlooked the operation to ensure the lanes ran smoothly and safely.

"The G-2 site consisted of entrance guards, cadre and language students translating documents and audio tapes from Chinese-Mandarin, Korean, Persian-Farsi or Russian into English," said Jaskiewicz.

For the marketplace scene, simulated incoming artillery rounds injured several civilian casualties. Patrolling soldiers came upon the smoke-filled scene, assessed the triage situation, and tried to search and treat the victims according to the seriousness of their wounds. Exercise participants had to question the victims in the target languages to get information.

During the LTX, Pfc. Einer Langett and Pfc. Jiri Schottl, both Company F Russian language students, searched and in one case assessed a civilian casualty's leg injury from the simulated artillery rounds.

"I'm having fun rolling in the mud and playing a casualty with a broken leg," said Spc. Kelley Swarsenbarg, Company E Russian language student. "I'm driving the other soldiers crazy as they try to examine me in Russian and check my injury."

At the military police weapons turn in and checkpoint, soldiers in combat gear faced angry civilian rioters who threatened them with clubs, rocks, rifles and a simulated AntiTank-4 weapon. Soldiers came under a gas attack and donned their gas masks. In the mass confusion, civilian rioters were offered cash for weapons turn in, and the soldiers had to overcome the situation to communicate with the civilians in their target languages.

Another training lane featured simulated refugee detainees within a temporary camouflaged tent shelter guarded by sol-



**A soldier in a protective gas mask stands guard at a simulated military checkpoint during Operation Overload. The scenario included the simulated threat of chemical weapons.**

diers. "We are practicing combat skills in Korean, Persian-Farsi, Russian and Chinese-Mandarin," said Staff Sgt. David Betts, a Company B platoon sergeant. "This is my third time in language training exercises. We question the refugees and have 10 role players in the different languages. Students are in their third semester of language training."

In yet another area of the MOUT site surrounded by structures made of discarded tires, soldier teams patrolled the site, reacted to an ambush site, and searched for a hostage. "We test linguists under stress using their basic patrolling skills," said Staff Sgt. Sam Nuckolls, a Company B platoon sergeant. "Soldier students must make snap decisions similar to a realistic situation in Bosnia and find and rescue a simulated hostage in a hostile-occupied building."

"Our staff gave warning orders and squad training to soldiers prior to the exercise, Paul said. "Operation Overload is

going good, and most cadre have other jobs beside the exercise coordination."



**Spc. Eric Buitenhuis and other simulated civilian rioters threaten soldiers with clubs, rocks, rifles and a simulated AntiTank-4 weapon during the exercise.**



# Protecting the environment

## Transport branch tests compressed natural gas vehicle

Story and photos by Bob Britton

**T**he Army wants to help protect the environment and reduce fuel from overseas. That's why the Presidio of Monterey's Transportation Office leased a dual-fueled forest green, standard-sized 1/2-ton pickup truck with an 8-foot bed.

It looks like any other regular pickup on the outside, but looks can be deceiving, especially upon close inspection or checking under the hood. It has two fuel tanks, two batteries and a switch to monitor two different types of fuel: methane compressed natural gas and regular unleaded gasoline, mentioned James Carter, the transport branch driver-training instructor.

"We want our people to be safety-conscious and be familiar with the compressed natural gas vehicle," said Belinda Sablan, the POM's transportation officer, Directorate of Logistics. "Methane gas is similar to gas stoves found in homes. You wouldn't light these items up if you smell some kind of gas. The same applies to these special vehicles. Also, the CNG is under 3,600 pounds per square inch of pressure. This truck and future alternate fuel vehicles will be clearly marked on the outside bumpers with special CNG signs.

"The Energy Policy Act of 1992 is the driving force behind the new type of vehicle to be more energy efficient and reduce emissions into the air," said Sablan. "An ultimate goal of the act is to be completely free of dependence on foreign oil production. A compressed natural gas vehicle is just one means of implementing alternate fuel vehicles. For this truck and future vehicles, we'll use methane compressed natural gas as the primary source and regular unleaded gasoline as backup. Our ultimate goal is converting our fleet to this type of fuel."

The act lists several types of fuel as alternatives to regular gasoline: methanol, ethanol, natural gas, propane, hydrogen, coal-derived liquids, biological ma-

terials and electricity. According to the energy law, 33 percent of federal fleet vehicles should be replaced with alternate fuel ones for 1997. The requirement increases to 50 percent for fiscal 1998 and 75 percent by fiscal 1999.

The alternate fuel truck is a 1997 Chevrolet Cheyenne pickup with a Vortec 5700 V-6 engine. The white 13.2-gallon methane gas tank looks like an outside tool box across the width of the truck bed. It has a narrow hidden valve on top to receive the gas under 3,600 pounds per square inch of pressure. Methane fuel will get about 14 miles per gallon with a maximum driving range of 118 miles. Unleaded gasoline is stored in a 34-gallon tank on the body's side gaso-



Belinda Sablan, transportation officer; Lee Brooks (center), materials handler; and James Lee, dispatch supervisor, stand near a dual-fueled 1/2-ton pickup truck leased by Monterey's Transportation Office.



line. Using regular gasoline, the driver should get up to 17 mpg on the highway. In the cab, the driver can monitor the two fuel types with a switch on the dashboard, mentioned James Lee, transport branch lead dispatcher.

"We have a General Services Administration contract with the city of Monterey to use their compressed natural gas refueling station at Ryan Ranch," said Sablan. "We don't plan to have our own fuel source, and Monterey doesn't refuel propane vehicles. Eventually, we'll be using a government credit card for this methane-gas fuel purchase. We're able to start the program at minimum costs to the federal government. The more we promote this new program, the greater the need will be for these new compressed natural gas vehicles."

Other local agencies already use alternate fuel vehicles. Monterey-Salinas Transit is a good example, since 18 of its buses are powered by clean or compressed natural gas. As a courtesy to the Presidio, MST provided training for the Army's transport branch workers and supervisors at the end of February. This training emphasized the truck's operation, refueling procedures, detecting possible compressed gas leaks, hands-on driver training, and safety above everything else.

For the initial MST training, the transportation office sent about 10 of its employees to the classes. These people



**A label above the CNG vehicle fuel cover explains the precautions associated with compressed natural gas.**

included drivers, maintenance people and branch supervisors. Other government employees will receive future training.

The transport branch uses a few multi-fueled vehicles in its fleet. However, these use gasoline, methanol or ethanol. Unfortunately, refueling stations for ethanol and methanol are few and far between. The nearest one is in Santa Cruz across Monterey Bay from the Presidio.

What happens if drivers need military vehicles for official trips to San Jose or San Francisco?

"We would give these people a regular gasoline-fueled vehicle," said Sablan. "We plan to use the alternate fuel vehicles such as the truck and future sedans primarily for local driving between the Presidio and the Presidio of Monterey Annex."

Ordering new alternate fuel vehicles is a lengthy process which takes up to a year to actually receive the vehicle from the manufacturer. The Presidio's transportation office coordinates requests and

paperwork with the General Services Administration in Washington, D.C. GSA people set the specifications for requesters, collect input from regional federal agencies such as the Interior Department and Bureau of Land Management, the Defense Department and other governmental users, and award contracts to vehicle manufacturers. After contracts are reviewed and finalized, it takes about 90 days before governmental agencies take delivery of their new vehicles, mentioned Sablan.

Maintenance procedures are somewhat different

on these alternate fuel vehicles. Regular maintenance would be the same for routine oil changes and annual scheduled check ups. However, these AFVs have more complicated engine parts and require special handling by certified mechanics in limited dealerships which service AFVs. The transportation office has identified one dealership in Salinas. Until the AFVs increase in number and more dealers can fix them, the Army will take them to Salinas. Also, the transport branch sends all its vehicles to civilian dealerships for maintenance.

"Cleaner air for a better environment," said Sablan. "We want to implement the new AFV program successfully and emphasize the safe operation of these dual-fueled vehicles. The program promotes cleaner air, and we are partnering with local communities to show them DLI and POM are interested in starting this new program. We want to be part of the future of protecting the environment."



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## ***Two-day symposium focuses on Army family quality of life issues***

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**By Joseph Morgan**

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**“O**ur objective is to determine those things that we can improve,” said Col. David Gross, Presidio of Monterey garrison commander, addressing participants at the opening of the Army Family Action Plan Symposium, which brought together soldiers, civilians, family members and retirees for two days of discussions on quality-of-life issues within the local military community.

The symposium was hosted at Weckerling Center on March 11 and 12 by the Army Community Service Branch of the Directorate of Community Activities.

ACS Director Kevin Moore said selected issues and recommendations raised by symposium participants will be reported to the Army’s Training and Doctrine Command for inclusion in a national AFAP conference scheduled to be held in Virginia in October 1999.

“Everything we decide to do here normally has a cost,” Gross reminded the participants before their discussions began. He advised them to keep in mind the limits of the garrison’s \$40 million base support budget with its many fixed allocations and noted that funding for improvements can sometimes come from alternate sources.

“One example of how we reduced the amount of money we were paying for something while we increased our services was the renovation of Soldier Field,” Gross said.

Through a lease agreement, the city of Monterey recently obtained shared access to Soldier Field in exchange for \$430,000 in improvements.

Moore and other ACS staff members, including Marguerita Cruz, Theresa Matthews, Mike Pablo, Terry Overturf, Lynn Dittrich and Valerie Woods, had been busy since September setting up the symposium. Besides eliciting topics for discussion from the military community at large, ACS members worked out a program of group discussions and signed up volunteer participants.

The coordinators teamed volunteer delegates with facilitators and subject matter experts and formed the discussion groups. Each group addressed issues in one of five subject categories, which were: entitlements and force support; public

works and housing; medical and dental; relocation, transition and employment; and family support and morale, welfare and recreation.

The five groups met separately for about 12 hours of discussion, then gathered at the end of the second day to hear representatives from each group report on findings and recommendations.

Among recommendations made by participants at that time:

- Establish a cost of living allowance for service members and federal employees in the Monterey area.
- Create a uniform Department of Defense housing policy.
- Do more to ensure that military families have access to no-cost medical care.

Reporting on the second day on discussions within the public works and housing group, delegate Rebecca Holt pointed out that local military housing “is owned by one service (Army) and maintained by another (Navy)” and noted that the two services operate under different principles and policies. She said inconsistent treatment can result.

“For example,” said Holt, “if a military family qualifies for a three-bedroom house and is transferred to another post, the family should qualify for another three-bedroom house regardless of the branch of service. But that’s not what’s happening.”

Kimbra Patterson, speaking for the medical and dental group, said availability of no-cost medical care should not be determined by geography.

“Most retirees and active duty personnel pay additional medical costs when they’re not near an available military health care facility,” she said. “Continued base closures and downsizing efforts are making this problem worse.”

Patterson said some young enlisted families avoid medical treatment because they fear the cost. She said expectations of retirees living in base closure areas also are not being met.

Members of the medical and dental group recommended launching a pilot program similar to one in place at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for a local clinic that would be available to family members and retirees.

Medical and dental group members also advised apprising representatives in the U.S. Congress of the financial hardships many military families experience when making co-payments on medical care. They said legislation should be passed to relieve families from making co-payments.

“Improper utilization of available health-care resources” was also a concern of the medical and dental group.

Said Patterson: “The student population is not fully aware of clinic operations and sick-call procedures, resulting in misuse of the system. Some students don’t understand the differences between ‘emergency,’ ‘urgent’ and ‘routine’ care, and many

people use sick call when they could be using routine appointment time.”

The group recommended “command emphasis and involvement in the sick-call process,” Patterson said.

Deanna Davidson, of the group discussing family support and morale, welfare and recreation issues, said members of that group want legislation to waive out-of-state tuition rates for military family members who seek to attend colleges and universities where they are stationed.

Iris Welsch, of the group that discussed force support and entitlements, said group members viewed disparity of housing allowances based on rank as unfair.

“The cost of living is the same for all service members, regardless of rank,” she said. “Our recommendation is that all allowances should be based on location and everybody should receive the same allowance.”

Chris Yonushonis, of the same group, said members recommend that a cost of living allowance for the Monterey area be instituted.

“San Francisco has a cost of living allowance,” said Yonushonis. “Areas south of here do. But for some reason — and we’re not sure what it is — Monterey has been skipped from the program.”

Colby Miller, of the family support and morale, welfare and recreation group, said the local Army community lacks a central coordinator for volunteer programs and said his group recommended instituting one.

In attendance during the group report segment of the symposium, DLIFLC Commandant and Installation Commander Col. Daniel Devlin listened to each recommendation.

He noted that participants recommended seeking Congressional interest and intervention in connection with several issues they raised and said communication with legislators on such matters is well-advised.

“The majority of our members of Congress today have had no military experience,” Devlin said. “Whenever we think they can be of help we should let them know.”

Moore urged symposium participants to keep discussing the issues that were raised by discussing them with neighbors and members of their units.

“Share with them what the symposium is all about and how it works,” she advised. “Getting people involved and sharing the information is one of our purposes.”

Participants in the AFAR Symposium were:

#### **Entitlements and Force Support Group**

Facilitator: Fred Wagar; Subject Matter Experts: Colleen Anderson, Verda Hampton, Coleen Loman, John Neitz, Sharon Oliver; Delegates: Anthony Albano, Tim Bizoukas, Lorna Fisher, Chuck

Hopper, Linda Kessinger, Ulla Lee, Michael Lunini, Jackie Milline, Susan Naplachowski, Kelley Swatsenbarg, Iris Welsch, W. Christopher Yonushonis

#### **Public Works and Housing Group**

Facilitator: Katrina Cobb; Subject Matter Experts: Randy Kiefer, Greg Murphy, David Robinson, Marilyn Tinkler; Delegates: Zobert Beebout, Mark Dechambeau, Samantha Greco, Brett Hawkins, Sara Healy, Rebecca Holt, Roger Keen, Theresa Matthews, Richard Ofenloch, Sara Thorlin, Gail Weien, Nadine Woodard

#### **Medical and Dental Group**

Facilitators: George Fitzgerald, Shannon Pena; Subject Matter Experts: Dorothy Barcinas, Bill Dick, Steve Harrison, Barry Nelson, August Schomberg; Delegates: Susan Alewine, Janie Bowlin, Lynn Dittrich, Marcus Gonzales, Laura Gross, Cornelia Gumulauskis, Daniel Kessinger, Jennifer Kylander, Alice Moe, Kimbra Patterson, Jose Rodriguez, Mary Steinhoff, Dawn Stroop

#### **Relocation, Transition and Employment Group**

Facilitator: Lisa Messing; Subject Matter Experts: Marion Kopmann, Valerie Woods; Delegates: Thomas Adams, Susan Carter, Robert Dean, Jose Ferrara, Tomasi Kaulave, Elizabeth McVey, Lydia Padilla, Angel Starkey, Vivianne Wersel

#### **Family Support and Morale, Welfare and Recreation Group**

Facilitator: Rachel Brodine; Subject Matter Experts: Vickie Ashenbrenner, Harry Courtney, Ron Graddy, Tom Rambo, Loren Sperry, Ron Trimble, Matt Wheeler; Delegates: Gert Bledsoe, Steve Cobb, Margarita Cruz, Deanna Davidson, Allen Henson, Greg Mays, Kathleen McClary, Colby Miller, James Moore, Maureen Ploen, John Smith



## **Correction to titles**

In the February 1998 issue of the Globe in an article concerning the Director of National Security Agency and Central Security Service visiting the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, two individuals were misidentified.

Samuel Lipsky is the **cryptologic training system representative** and Navy Master Chief Petty Officer David Loudon is the **deputy CTS representative**.



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# Lecture program

## Panel members recall various periods of Fort Ord history

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Story and photo by Bob Britton

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**F**ort Ord's memory lives on. A military and civilian panel of experts talked about different phases of soldiering at the now closed Army post Feb. 22. The Fort Ord Alumni Association at California State University at Monterey Bay sponsored a historical discussion: "Fort Ord Echoes, Traditions and History Impact, 1940-1994." Part of the Platoon Sergeant James Rucker Lecture Series, the event was held at the General Stilwell Community Center.

Retired Maj. Gen. William Gourley, president of the alumni association and the Fort Ord Area Retiree Council, moderated and introduced the distinguished guests.

On the panel, Col. Daniel Devlin, the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center commandant and commander of the DLIFLC and the Presidio of Monterey, represented the active forces. Military retirees consisted of retired Lt. Gen. James Moore Jr., a former 7th Infantry Division and Fort Ord commander; retired Maj. Gen. Sal Matheson, who grew up in Monterey; retired Lt. Col. John McCutcheon, secretary of the Fort Ord Alumni Association; and retired Command Sgt. Maj. Charles Jackson, who served at Fort Ord from 1956 to 1974. Civilians included the Honorable Dan Albert, Monterey mayor, and Dr. Stephen Payne, DLIFLC deputy command historian.

Between the world wars, the area then known as the Gigling Reservation was used for field training by horse-mounted artillery and cavalry units stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. Fort Ord's military history traces its lineage back to 1940, when Camp Ord became Fort Ord and Brig. Gen. Joseph Stilwell reactivated the 7th Infantry Division as commander.

### Early history

Matheson grew up in Monterey and talked about the early history of both the Presidio and Fort Ord. During its early years before 1904, the Presidio underwent several name changes: the Presidio, Fort Mervine, Ord Barracks and back to the Presidio again. Fort Mervine was named after one of the Naval officers in Commodore John Drake Sloat's landing party on July 7, 1846. Then lieutenants Edward O.C. Ord and William T. Sherman, with the 3rd U.S. Artillery, helped construct Fort Mervine. Both later became famous Civil War generals. Soldiers from the 15th Infantry Regiment were stationed at the Presidio in 1902 and helped construct barracks after they returned from the Philippine Insurrection.

"The Army purchased about 15,000 acres across the bay from the David Jacks family in Monterey around 1917. Then this training area became known as Gigling Reservation after one of the first German farming families who settled in this region," Matheson said.

During World War II, several divisions trained and passed through Fort Ord en route to overseas combat areas, including the 7th. After the war ended in 1945, Fort Ord remained an infantry training base and became home to the 4th Infantry Division, and the 6th Infantry Division, followed by the 5th Infantry Division.

Mayor Albert grew up in Monterey during World War II and returned to this area after college graduation. His brothers owned a construction company while he was in high school and college in the 1940s. He helped them in the summers with construction at Fort Ord, especially replacing toilets from old buildings.

His father was a car painter, had a car dealership, was a school custodian. Dan Albert spent 37 years as a Monterey High School teacher, including 28 of them as the football coach. He's been mayor for the past 10 years.

"During World War II, Monterey had two USO service clubs for soldiers: the current YMCA for whites and a separate one for blacks in the present Fil-Am Club a few blocks away," Albert said. "I used to watch the Fort Ord soldiers practice amphibious warfare in 1942-1943. Lower Alvarado Street in Monterey had many bars, pool halls and much business from soldiers. Fort Ord had a great impact on the local communities."

The Military Intelligence Service Language School came to Monterey in 1946. The name changed to the Army Language School in 1947, then in 1963 to the Defense Language Institute, West Coast Branch, and its present designation as the DLIFLC in 1976. DLI brought people of many diverse cultures and backgrounds to the city.

### Integration in basic training

Payne talked about the Army's segregation policies in the war and desegregation afterward. Fort Ord was the first Army installation to integrate basic training, by direction of Army leaders in Washington.

In 1946 the Army looked into future integration, but nothing happened. However, in 1948 it was decided to keep black units separate and not have blacks serve in combat units, but in combat service or combat support units.

In November 1946, Army ground forces reorganized into six





**A military and civilian panel of experts gathered on a stage at the General Stilwell Community Center; talk about different phases of soldiering at the now closed Army post. The Fort Ord Alumni Association at California State University at Monterey Bay sponsored a historical discussion Feb. 22.**

separate basic combat training centers across the United States and wanted to integrate them: Fort Dix, N.J.; Fort Bragg, N.C.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Jackson, S.C.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; and Fort Ord. Prior to that, most black soldiers received their basic combat training at Fort Jackson.

Several Army leaders and congressmen opposed this expanded integration plan and wanted the service to reconsider and limit integrated advanced training only to Forts Dix and Ord, where black companies would be integrated into white battalions. Army leaders finally agreed to allow this two-post integration.

“At first, Army commanders at Fort Ord agreed to this proposal, but they did not consult with civilian community leaders who were opposed to large numbers of African-Americans in their area,” Payne said. “They thought there would be a great influx of African-Americans into neighboring civilian communities who would cause all kinds of racial conflicts.” Local mayors wrote their congressmen, who notified the Secretary of the Army. He said in May 1948 Fort Ord would start accepting black soldiers for training. On July 26, 1948, President Truman signed Executive Order 9381, which stated that all military services would be integrated with equality for all people. However, it took a few more years before the military services became fully integrated by March 1951. When black soldiers first came to Fort Ord, the anticipated racial riots did not happen. The tran-

sition went smoothly with only minor incidents.

Black soldiers started arriving at Fort Ord in October 1949 and trained there with whites from that point on. Blacks and whites became teammates on sports teams and integrated training was set up for everybody.

During the Korean War, white units were understrength and black units were overstrength. Gen. Matthew Ridgeway, then United Nations and Eighth Army commander, recognized the situation and decided to integrate all units to solve the problem of replacements.

#### **Infantry Training Center at Fort Ord**

Jackson, as a retired command sergeant major, knows a lot about Fort Ord’s history. He arrived with the 5th Infantry Division when it rotated back to the United States from Germany as part of Operation Gyroscope in January 1956. Operation Gyroscope home-based overseas infantry units at stateside posts. Then on June 5, 1957, the 5th Infantry name was dropped, and the post became known as the U.S. Army Training Center, Infantry. Jackson remained at Ord until his retirement in 1974. He said he remembers replacing the 6th Infantry Division, reorganizing units into battle groups, and the huge meningitis problem which closed basic combat training down indefinitely until the

**continued on page 18**

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epidemic disappeared.

Originally, 5th Infantry Division soldiers were scheduled to rotate from Germany to Fort Campbell, Ky., but plans changed and the division went to Fort Ord.

"Many of us never heard of Fort Ord. At that time, the 5th Infantry Division was already in training with the 6th Infantry Division, which was scheduled for deactivation," Jackson said. "Our job was to take over from the 6th Division, so we became the training outfit and reorganized everything.

"We reorganized the post into battle groups, battalions and training brigades," Jackson continued. "I was the command sergeant major of the 1st Basic Combat Training Brigade. At the height of our training mission, we had two basic training brigades — each consisting of five battalions, each battalion had five companies, and each company had 250 trainees. There were 50 soldiers per barracks. The old barracks between 6th and 7th avenues housed most of these people with 50 soldiers per barracks. Each company had its own mess hall, and we ran things from this area."

The brigade cadre and committee group noncommissioned officers trained the recruits. Cadre trained the new soldiers in company areas and brought them out to the field for more training, but the committee members supervised the actual field training on the ranges and bivouac areas. In later years, the cadre NCOs became known as drill sergeants.

Jackson said he remembers the meningitis epidemic at Fort Ord in 1964 which suspended basic combat training indefinitely until the health situation cleared up and went away.

"It started out when you came to work and found out some soldiers had died from the disease," Jackson said. "It was looking like a gypsy camp because several methods were tried unsuccessfully to control this problem. We put shelter halves between and over the beds to separate them. Every day we took all the beds apart and aired all the bedding sheets out the windows. Finally it got so bad the Army curtailed basic combat training in most cases.

"Here we were faced with the mission of keeping all the cadre busy with the training mission until the meningitis epidemic cleared up completely," Jackson continued. "My brigade commander used to tell me about the days he trained as a horse soldier at Gigling Reservation and East Garrison areas. To keep the 1st Brigade cadre busy during the meningitis epidemic, we used to go on road marches all the time. Although that made all the cadre upset, it kept them in good physical condition. We would go on 20-mile road marches and break for lunch."

During Jackson's long tenure at Fort Ord, NCOs and officers

came up with the idea for a drill sergeant statue to remember this important part of Army and Fort Ord training. The drill sergeant statue now holds a place of honor outside the Chapel Complex at the POM Annex. People of all ranks contributed money toward the project to get the statue constructed and put up in its original location overlooking the Fort Ord main entrance. In 1974, then Col. James Moore Jr. commanded one of the training brigades and contributed money toward the project. The statue was designed by a Fort Ord soldier, Jackson mentioned.

"I spent a lot of time at Fort Ord, 1956-1974, one of the training centers with ideal climate year around where soldiers could train 365 days a year and never worry about being too hot or too cold," Jackson said. "I don't think there's another post in the world which can boast of that capability. We were all hurt very deeply when they decided to close Fort Ord. Regardless of what they call it now, it will always be Fort Ord to the soldiers who served here."

### Transition and return of 7th Infantry Division

Moore is no stranger to Fort Ord. As a colonel, he commanded a training brigade 1973-74, and he helped reactivate the 7th Infantry Division in 1974. Then he returned for another Fort Ord assignment in 1982, this time as a major general, the commanding general of the 7th Infantry Division and Fort Ord.

"I came here in 1973 as a colonel commanding the 3rd Basic Combat Training Brigade, while Command Sergeant Major Charles Jackson was with the 1st Basic Combat Training Brigade," Moore said. "At the time, Major General Robert Gard, now retired Lieutenant General Gard and the former president of the Monterey Institute of International Studies, was the Fort Ord commander. Our headquarters building is now the communications center for CSUMB on 6th Ave."

Although Fort Ord's primary mission was training basic combat soldiers, the post also had another brigade for advanced individual training. "Some soldiers took their basic combat training here, were uncertain of their next training cycle and remained for additional training for the AIT part," Moore said. "AIT training consisted of clerks, truck drivers, cooks, bakers, mechanics and supply people. For infantry AIT soldiers, they were shipped to Fort Benning, Ga., artillery soldiers to Fort Sill, Okla., armor soldiers to Fort Knox, Ky., and signal soldiers went to Fort Gordon, Ga."

After commanding the brigade for four months, Gard called Moore into his office and told him about the changing Army and finding a new job.

"Gard told me there were significant changes happening in the Army in the near future, including getting out of the basic combat training center business at Fort Ord," Moore said. "He said the Army was changing from a draft Army to a volunteer

Army, and I had to find a new job. Fort Ord had been an infantry training center for almost 30 years. I was put in charge of a lot of non-tactical units that nobody had been in charge of. These included medical units, post engineers, military police, hospital — nobody at the hospital knew how to put up field tents. These units never went out to the field for training, such as building bunkers or minefields in February 1974.”

Because of the changing training mission, the Fort Ord Infantry Training Center was downsizing, and Moore learned about reactivating the 7th Infantry Division at Fort Ord. The Army had furled the flag and closed out the division in 1971 in Korea, where it had been stationed since the Korean War. It was going to be brought back to Fort Ord and reactivated here as the home base for the Bayonet Division.

“My job was to start forming support units for an infantry division before most infantry soldiers arrived at Fort Ord,” Moore said. “First of all, we had to start the support cycle of logistics, transportation, medical, maintenance, engineers and similar units. We began receiving several trainloads of supplies and equipment and had to figure what the equipment was and what units were supposed to get it. During this initial process, we formed the Division Support Command or DISCOM for all these support units, followed by the Division Artillery and then the infantry units and aviation units, which came later.”

During the transition period from 1974-1976, the Army changed from a draftee force to a volunteer one. Many of the early Army volunteers were poor quality soldiers.

“But we shaped and trained them into a combat fighting force,” said Moore. “By 1976 the 7th Infantry Division became fully operational as a roundout division force, which meant there was one active duty division supporting two Reserve Component divisions. After the 7th Infantry Division was fully operational, we had 12,500 soldiers stationed at Fort Ord. After strenuous training, our primary mission was deploying to Korea for Pacific-area trouble spots.”

Moore returned to Fort Ord in the summer of 1982 as the Fort Ord and 7th Infantry Division commander. During his leadership from 1982-1985, the Army decided it wanted the 7th Infantry Division to become the Army’s first light infantry division. The general established tough training standards for all soldiers being assigned to the 7th Division. He and his staff laid the planning concept and groundwork, but most of the implementation and tough standards took place under his successor, Maj. Gen. William Harrison. The ultimate mission was deploying the division worldwide within 72 hours as a rapid deployment force.

### **Operation Just Cause in Panama 1989**

McCutcheon, secretary/treasurer of Fort Ord Alumni Association, was never stationed at Fort Ord, but he played a big part

during Operation Just Cause in December 1989 when the 7th Infantry Division (Light) deployed to Panama to capture Gen. Manuel Noriega. During Operation Just Cause, he was the G-3 Operations Section chief for the U.S. Army Southern Command in Panama. Before the deployment, he coordinated planning efforts with Fort Ord staff members sent on temporary duty assignments to Panama.

Before Operation Just Cause, Fort Ord had several units, including the aviation brigade and an infantry brigade already in Panama training at the Jungle Warfare Center or flying aviation missions in Panama protecting American forces there.

When the Operation Just Cause started, the 7th Infantry Division (Light) moved 10,000 soldiers to Panama within 72 hours of the initial alert orders. Two Fort Ord soldiers were killed in action during the hostilities, while 10 others were wounded. Porter Youth Center at the POM Annex was named after Chief Warrant Officer 3 Howard Porter, an aviator with the Division’s Aviation Brigade who was killed during the hostilities. Operation Just Cause was the first time the entire Light Fighter division went to war as a division, McCutcheon mentioned.

The military used lessons learned from Panama during the Gulf War in 1990-1991. In the Gulf War, Fort Ord was a staging area for Reserve Component units activated for the mission. Also Fort Ord sent support units such as a chemical company and supply and service companies for transportation, maintenance, logistics and laundry and bath support for the ground troops. They also deployed the 8th Evacuation Hospital for medical support to the area.

### **Military linguists train at DLIFLC**

As the final speaker, Devlin talked about the importance of training military linguists and about Army plans to privatize some base support services.

“DLIFLC added 1,200 more students in the last two years based on the military services’ needs,” Devlin said. “We now have 3,312 students enrolled in the different courses. DLIFLC serves 11,000 military families, and 35 percent of our students are women. Our annual mission and support budget is \$88 million, of which 90 percent goes toward civilian pay and local spending. Including military pay, our budget is \$150 million annually, every dollar respend in the local area.

“DLIFLC is in the process of contracting out and privatizing to have civilian contractors pick up many services formerly provided by the military,” Devlin continued. “Private contracts can be more efficient than the Army Directorate of Public Works. The future health at DLI is bright. All military services require additional military linguists.”





## Presidio Pulse

*Why would you recommend joining one of the military services?*

(Inputs compiled by and photos by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen )



*"I feel it is a good opportunity to serve your country and secure a future for yourself."*

**Air Force Airman 1st Class Sarah Hodgkinson**, Arabic student, 311th Training Squadron, Hometown: Kakamega, Kenya, East Africa



*"Education, experience, marketable skills, discipline, fun. It can provide a direction in life if you have none."*

**Marine Corps Pfc. Colin Koch**, Arabic student, Marine Corps Detachment, Hometown: Aurora, Colo.



*"I would recommend joining the military service in order for a person to gain a sense of discipline and responsibility and to set and achieve goals, no matter what their occupation."*

**Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Christa Mariacher**, Arabic military language instructor, Naval Security Group Detachment, Hometown: Riverton, Utah



*"One may realize many opportunities in the military that he or she may not find as a civilian. He or she achieves a sense of pride in protecting our country as well as in him- or herself while building self-enhancement skills. The experiences one collects while traveling to different duty stations throughout the world can't be found elsewhere."*

**Army Spc. Michelle Froelich**, Arabic student, Charlie Company, 229th Military Intelligence Battalion, Hometown: Hoopston, Ill.



*"It's like I told my brother, I've been half way around the world to countries most people will never see or visit. Also, I'm getting the experience that people look for. So, I think that joining the service was a wise decision."*

**Navy Petty Officer 3rd Class Melanie Chapman**, building manager, Naval Security Group Detachment Hometown: South Haven, Mich.



*"I would recommend joining the military for the life-changing experiences that develop character, honor through teamwork, accomplishment and the pride of being able to wear the uniform of a branch of the United States military."*

**Air Force Airman 1st Class Christopher Gile**, Korean student, 311th Training Squadron, Hometown: Poulsbro, Wash.



*"I think that the military is a great way to start off. It gives you a lot of motivation to make things happen. Even if you don't make it a career, I think that you will always be able to look back and appreciate the things you learned while you were in. The training is very beneficial and can help you whether you stay in or leave the military."*

**Army Spc. Lawrence Hanson**, Adjutant General's Office administrative specialist, Headquarters and Headquarters Company Element, Hometown: Los Angeles, Calif.



## Dean's Honor Roll

### ARABIC

#### Third semester

Pfc. Rebecca Gann

### CHINESE-MANDARIN

#### First semester

Sgt. Brandon Shane

Pfc. Jeremy Bechthold

Airman 1st Class Jason Brown

Pfc. John Darrington

Sgt. Grant Kajihara

Spc. Sterling Keele

Airman 1st Class Heidi Reiher

Seaman Leah Ryan

### FRENCH

#### First semester

Capt. Russell Armstrong

Lt. Richard Cobb

Merrie Craig-Wood

Seaman Recruit Michael Hughes

Anita Morton

Lt. Elizabeth O'Boyle

Lt. Col. Joseph Wood

#### Second semester

Col. Michael Broderick

Lt. Cmdr. Robert Cosgriff

Lt.j.g. David Kaufman

Elise Lyons

Col. Thomas Lyons Jr.

Capt. John Olson

Col. George Reed

Margaret Ryan

#### Third semester

Merrie Craig-Wood

Anita Morton

### GERMAN

#### First semester

Capt. Kevin West

### ITALIAN

#### First semester

Lt. Cmdr. Carlos Clarke

Ensign Gerald Lowe

Lt. Leslie Steele

### JAPANESE

#### First semester

Lt. Cdr. David Jazdyk

Hyun Lovejoy

Staff Sgt. Cecilia Sinclair

Capt. Katy Stewart

### KOREAN

#### First semester

Airman 1st Class Laura Nelson

Pvt. 2 Michael Nicholas

Sgt. Michael Norman

Airman 1st Class Jeremy Sizemore

### PORTUGUESE

#### Third semester

Capt. K. Gray Cockerham II

Lt. David Simpson

### RUSSIAN

#### Second semester

Lance Cpl. Aric Andrews

Pfc. Brian Babcock

Airman 1st Class Elizabeth Carr

Seaman Andrea Cassidy

Pvt. Meghan Dendorfer

Sgt. Brad Dorris

Sgt. Charles Fout

Sgt. Boguslaw Kosylak

Pfc. Einer Langelett

Airman 1st Class Steven Mead

Airman 1st Class April Mier

Seaman William Monden

Airman 1st Class Marti Mramor

Senior Airman Rhoda Ochoa

Spc. James Robertson

Pfc. Veronica Roxby

Pfc. Jiri Schottl

Spc. Gabriel Simonds

Spc. Jerrold Swafford

#### Third semester

Spc. Brad Anderson

Spc. Thomas Husson Jr.

Pfc. Topaz Navarro

Spc. Jory Woods

### SERBIAN-CROATIAN

#### Third semester

Airman 1st Class Diana Bishop

Airman 1st Class Eric Rice

### TAGALOG

#### Second semester

Petty Officer 2nd Class Rachael Lewis

Staff Sgt. Cory Sparks

### SPANISH

#### Third semester

Capt. James Bennett

Capt. Alexander Berger

Pfc. Jennifer Carr

Airman 1st Class Amy Espinoza

Airman 1st Class Stephanie Gline

Spc. Erick Miyares

Spc. David O'Donnell

Capt. Robert Pfost

Capt. James Raymer

Petty Officer 2nd Class Benjamin Spoon

Airman Kelley Turner

Pfc. Thomas Willoughby

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<http://pom-www.army.mil>

## Graduations

### ARABIC

Pfc. Hillary Alberts  
Pfc. Carrie Altom  
Pfc. Jennifer Anderson  
Seaman Donna Barbasiewicz  
Spc. Michael Barrett  
Spc. Misty Benson  
Pfc. Katherine Clermont  
Seaman Daniel Davis  
Airman 1st Class Angela Delmedico  
Petty Officer 1st Class Mark Ekendiz  
Airman 1st Class Hope Ford  
Staff Sgt. Stephen Furbush  
Pfc. Rebecca Gann  
Airman 1st Class Christopher Gibbs  
Pfc. Anna Harris  
Airman 1st Class Anthony Hayba  
Pfc. Addie Hite  
Spc. Catherine Jeremiah  
Sgt. Mark Kostinko  
Spc. Lisa Kuhaneck  
Pfc. Christina Laureano  
Staff Sgt. Kurt Love  
Pfc. April Martinez  
Airman 1st Class Michael Martinez  
Spc. Yolanda Melendez  
Spc. Jonathan Moore  
Pfc. Nicole Pamintuan  
Airman 1st Class Claire Preston  
Pfc. Bethany Redmond  
Seaman Monica Roth  
Pfc. Wendy Sauter  
Pfc. Stephen Stough  
Staff Sgt. Stephen Tighe  
Pfc. Brooke Tricola  
Pfc. William Trinh  
Sgt. Nicholas Tropeano  
Pfc. Sarah Weiford  
Pfc. Stanislaw Wierzibicki  
Pfc. Sarah Willard  
Seaman Timothy Wiseth

### HEBREW

Seaman Jaime Lashley  
Seaman Apprentice James Lawtom  
Airman 1st Class Donnis McWilliams II  
Airman 1st Class April Obernolte  
Airman 1st Class Jo Sanchez  
Seaman Russell Schultze  
Airman 1st Class John Sherinian II  
Seaman David Ure

### KOREAN

Sgt. Kirk Allen

Spc. Steven Allison  
Pfc. Andrew Anderson  
Airman 1st Class Matthew Bair  
Airman 1st Class James Bellemare  
Pfc. Christopher Blanch  
Pfc. Frank Brooks  
Spc. Jeffrey Brown  
Spc. Todd Burri  
Pfc. Douglas Chun  
Airman 1st Class Marie Cook  
Pfc. Cody Coquat  
Airman 1st Class Matthew Crosson  
Airman 1st Class Brian Denslow  
Airman 1st Class Miguel Diaz  
Lance Cpl. Carl Dimailig  
Airman 1st Class Timothy Doerr Jr.  
Spc. Jonathan Faile  
Spc. Mark Fazio  
Pfc. Kenneth Frickle  
Airman 1st Class Christopher Gile  
Pfc. Matthew Gill  
Airman 1st Class Michael Harcarik  
Spc. Jeffrey Hermanoff  
Sgt. Creighton Ikeda  
Spc. Elwin Jackson  
Airman 1st Class Lesley Johnsen  
Pfc. Ben Johnson  
Sgt. Jeremy Krabbe  
Spc. Kent Lane  
Pfc. Michael Laws Jr.  
Pfc. Matthew Legaz  
Pfc. David Lewis  
Pfc. Desmond Lim  
Pfc. Micah McCreery  
Airman 1st Class Timothy Miller  
Airman 1st Class Robert Mitchell III  
Pfc. Kelly Mock  
Pfc. Diana Paone  
Airman 1st Class Irene Park  
Spc. Robert Rawlings  
Airman 1st Class David Ritz  
Airman 1st Class John Rodriguez  
Airman 1st Class Jill Sabol  
Airman 1st Class Karen Slusher  
Spc. Kelly Smith  
Staff Sgt. Thomas Sotsuda  
Airman 1st Class Leslie Taylor  
Airman 1st Class John Toth  
Pfc. John Travise III  
Airman 1st Class Lisa Vermilyea  
Airman 1st Class William Wailes Jr.  
Seaman Christopher White  
Pfc. John Wilson Jr.

### PERSIAN-FARSI

Seaman Scott Sanford  
Seaman Douglas Scott  
Spc. Cato Shariff-Bey  
Seaman Suzanna Stracener  
Spc. David Tosado  
Warrant Officer Mark Turenske  
Spc. Luis Valdez  
Spc. Kirk Wagner  
Pfc. Malcolm Warbrick II  
Pfc. Benjamin Ward  
Spc. Trenicia Williams  
Airman 1st Class Christine Witherite  
Airman 1st Class Donald Zuehlke

### RUSSIAN

Senior Airman Clinton Kenyon  
Pfc. Alexander Klein  
Airman 1st Class Denise Lawson  
Spc. Sharon Lenton  
Pfc. William Lewis  
Pfc. Nelli Martin  
Seaman Douglas McIntosh  
1st Lt. William McMillan  
Spc. William McPherson  
Airman 1st Class Eric Medley  
Spc. Jeremy Metcalf  
Airman 1st Class Misty Miljenovich  
Pfc. Bradley Moore  
Seaman Karalee Mortensen  
Seaman Melissa Muratori  
Spc. Otis Muttaqee  
Pvt. 2 Amber Narvaez  
Pfc. Topaz Navarro  
Seaman Luke Oehler  
Pfc. Angela Rapp  
Airman 1st Class Tracey Reilly  
Spc. Laurilyn Sampson  
Pfc. Eddie Shannon Jr.  
Pfc. Ernest Shifflett III  
Spc. Brian Thomas  
Seaman Carol Vannatten  
Lance Cpl. Robert Vincelette  
Pfc. Crystal Wint  
Spc. Jory Woods  
Pfc. Richard Zowie  
Lance Cpl. Aric Andrews  
Airman 1st Class Jaci Bellemare  
Airman 1st Class Christian Borres  
Lance Cpl. Christopher Brose  
Seaman Tangie Bursnall  
Airman 1st Class Elizabeth Carr  
Pfc. Kirk Dechant  
Seaman Jamie Delcore

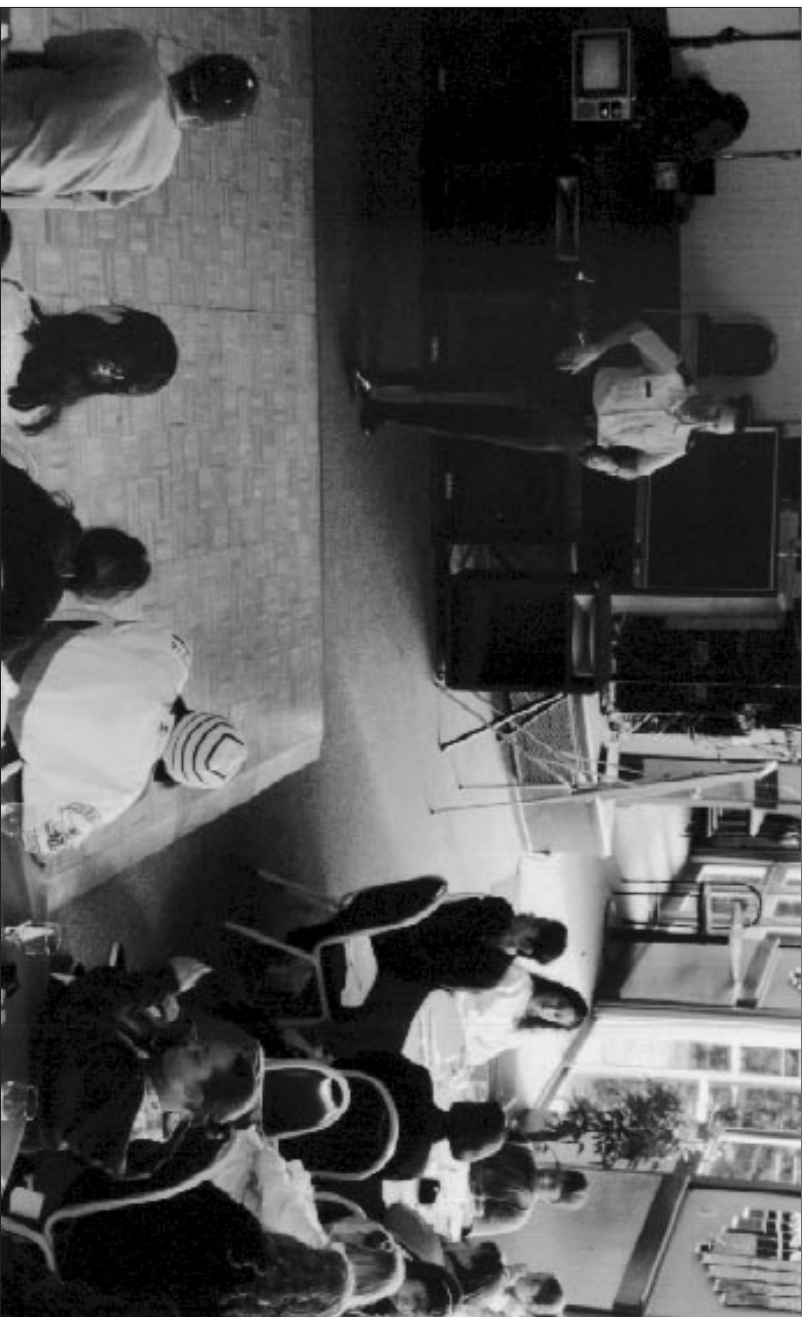
Sgt. Brad Dorris  
 Seaman Christopher Fagan  
 Airman 1st Class Michael Finch  
 Airman 1st Class Shayna Foote  
 Staff Sgt. John Fraser  
 Cpl. Zachary Hibbert  
 Airman 1st Class Kirstine Johnson  
 Airman 1st Class Kyndra Johnson  
 Pfc. Brian Kehe  
 Airman 1st Class Timothy Kimbrell  
 Airman 1st Class Jennifer Koernig  
 Lance Cpl. Dennis Martens  
 Airman 1st Class Kristi McCain  
 Airman 1st Class Charles McDonnell  
 Lance Cpl. Michael McDowell  
 Airman 1st Class Richard McElmurry  
 Seaman Catherine Meaux  
 Airman 1st Class April Mier  
 Seaman William Monden Jr.  
 Airman 1st Class Alisha Mounts  
 Airman 1st Class Joseph Paradis  
 Staff Sgt. Laurence Pierre  
 Seaman Colleen Platt  
 Airman 1st Class David Rodkey  
 Lance Cpl. Jason Rourk  
 Pfc. Veronica Roxby  
 Spc. Arthur Saunders  
 Pfc. Jason Schexnayder  
 Airman 1st Class Erica Sharp  
 Airman 1st Class Kimberly Shaw  
 Airman 1st Class Jennifer Smiley  
 Airman 1st Class Christopher Smith  
 Pfc. Robert Smith  
 Spc. Kevin Speed  
 Pfc. Centoria Wright  
 Tech. Sgt. Johnny Antle  
 Sgt. 1st Class Robert Cook Jr.  
 Sgt. Jacqueline Oliveira  
 Staff Sgt. Charles Dike  
 Petty Officer 1st Class Phillip Schrager  
 Senior Airman Yuriy Topchiyan

#### **SPANISH**

Pvt. 2 Denice Angelosanto  
 Ensign Aaron Auger  
 Seaman Adam Bansley  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class Mark Barton  
 Capt. James Bennet  
 Spc. Shannon Bentley  
 Capt. Alexander Berger  
 Pvt. 2 Stephen Bridges  
 Pvt. 2 Amber Carlson  
 Pfc. Jennifer Carr  
 Airman John Chapman

Lt. Col. John Cherniga  
 Airman 1st Class Eric Cunningham  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class Daniel Daly  
 Spc. Rebecca David  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class Troy Deatley  
 Pfc. Mitchell Elkins  
 Spc. Michael Ellis  
 Capt. Tracy Emond  
 Airman 1st Class Amy Espinoza  
 Sgt. Michael Esposito  
 Spc. Gregory Fisher  
 Airman 1st Class Craig Forman  
 Seaman Michael Foster  
 Chief Warrant Officer Douglas Frank  
 Airman 1st Class Stephanie Gline  
 Pvt. 2 Samantha Greco  
 Staff Sgt. Luke Guerin  
 Capt. Larry Guinnin Jr.  
 Seaman Apprentice Laureen Gurz  
 Airman 1st Class Kenneth Hackworth  
 Seaman Apprentice William Hager  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class Shad Hamilton  
 Spc. Gavin Hanson  
 Seaman Kimberly Herrera  
 Staff Sgt. Lonie Hess  
 Pvt. 2 Katrina Hille  
 Senior Airman Joshua Huston  
 Seaman Ryan Inks  
 Seaman Karen Kumlien  
 Cpl. Aaron Lelievre  
 Pfc. Sean Lippertan  
 Spc. Jenny Madden  
 Spc. Laurel Maik  
 Seaman Apprentice Kristy Maloney  
 Pfc. Craig Marks II  
 Master Sgt. John McNulty  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class Aron Mertes  
 Lt. Col. Jerry Miller  
 Spc. Marc Minor  
 Spc. Erick Miyares  
 Spc. Christopher Myers  
 Spc. David O'Donnell  
 Pfc. Michael Orosz  
 Lance Cpl. Michael O'Shea  
 Pvt. 2 Heather Peterson  
 Capt. Robert Pfost  
 Pvt. 2 Jennifer Piko  
 Sgt. Ricky Porter  
 Pvt. 2 Donald Powell Jr.  
 Lance Cpl. Sandra Price  
 Capt. James Raymer  
 Petty Officer 3rd Class Mickey Roman  
 Spc. Patrick Ruder  
 Lance Cpl. Paul Schichtel

Pvt. 2 Gavin Schwan  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class Robert Scott  
 Pvt. 2 Christopher Shaltz  
 Capt. Simuel Shaw III  
 Seaman Apprentice Shirley Shuler  
 Pfc. Valerie Simon  
 Spc. Jerri Skinner  
 Spc. Richard Spencer  
 Pfc. Cheryl Spires  
 Petty Officer 2nd Class Benjamin Spoon  
 Spc. Kevin Stankiewicz  
 Lance Cpl. Darryl Thompson  
 Airman Kelly Turner  
 Seaman Jennifer Voros  
 Pvt. 2 Jerry Wagoner  
 Pvt. 2 Joshua Wallus  
 Seaman Nathan Wells  
 Pfc. Thomas Willoughby  
 Lance Cpl. Justin Wise  
 Seaman Areaka Berthoud  
 Pvt. 2 Jonathan Bova  
 Pfc. Shannon Brooks  
 Senior Airman Adarberto Cartagena  
 Anna Chavez  
 Airman 1st Class Kara Coburn  
 Tech. Sgt. Gene Costello  
 Spc. Joseph Creaney  
 Pfc. Daniel Degroof  
 Staff Sgt. Michael Disalvo  
 Spc. Christopher Fisk  
 Seaman Rachel Ginn  
 Pvt. 2 Sean Kelly  
 Seaman Stephen Kraycirik  
 Lance Cpl. Matthew Krough  
 Pfc. Theodore Krug  
 Pfc. Zachary Mausteller  
 Pfc. Stanley Michael II  
 Pvt. 2 Carmen Smith  
 Lt. Col. James Nelson  
 Airman David Nunes Jr.  
 Spc. Penny O'Donnell  
 Airman 1st Class Patrick Phillips  
 Pfc. Shane Reagan  
 Seaman Michael Reed  
 Pvt. 2 David Root  
 Airman 1st Class Hilary Ruddle  
 Spc. Darren Sammons  
 Spc. Caleb Shore  
 Lance Cpl. Ethan Sommer  
 Lance Cpl. Aaron Stilwell  
 Seaman Damien Treshman  
 Pfc. Taco Vanzelst  
 Maj. Richard Wersel  
 Vivianne Wersel



## View of the Institute

For the third consecutive year, the Mount Miguel High School World History Honor Class from Spring Valley, Calif., visited the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center. Seventy-seven sophomore students and five faculty members were oriented about the day-to-day lifestyle of military linguists March 13 at the Edge Club. Army Sgt. 1st Class Thom Thiemann, a Persian-Farsi military language instructor, and Staff Sgt. Katrina Cobb, a Russian military language instructor, talked to the students about their careers, travels and experiences in the military. The students had lunch before departing the Institute. According to Staff Sgt. Dionisio Celebrado, an Army recruiter with Recruiting Station, El Cajon, and the liaison/coordinator for the trip, the students had a great time. "This was the first time these students were introduced to what military life is like and their experience here today will give them a lot to think about as far as their future goes," he said. "In fact, from what they heard and saw today, two of the students are seriously thinking about joining the military upon graduation. The military language instructors who talked with the students were super, and I'd like to thank them for their time." (Photo by Petty Officer 1st Class T.E. "Scoop" Hansen)